

JACQUES BATAILLEY  
(Batia)

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Compiled by: Brother Jerome Lepre

The spelling may seem rather novel, but that is the original family name of the Batailley family of North Biloxi, Mississippi. It is presently spelled Batia, but such spelling has changed from the original over one hundred years. Though the spelling of the name has undergone change, the remembrance of the patriarch of the Batailley of North Biloxi varies little.

In the northwest corner of the Department of La Gironde in France, a strong peninsula juts northward, ending as part of a gateway of the Gironde River emptying into the Atlantic. It is here that we find two small towns that fit into the background of the Batailley lineage - St. Yzans and St. Germain d'Esteuil, longtime home of the family. Being near the Gironde River, it was normal that the men in the family would turn to the sea for work.

Farther to the south in the Department, yet in the center of the whole area was Bordeaux. Bordeaux, capital of La Gironde, exists on the inner Gironde, making it one of the most important inland ports of France. It is from this port that many a seaman made his way to the United States, for Bordeaux was a training area par excellence for the seamen of France. Even more, perhaps, is Bordeaux's name more widely known as one of the great centers of France's fine wines. Few people in the area are without a vineyard. The caves (wine cellars) of the area are always producing the best for France and the world.

Jacques Batailley, Sr., was born on September 10, 1794, during the French Revolution, and, more precisely, during the period called "The Reign of Terror". All priests had been exiled, imprisoned or guillotined. Religion was truly proscribed, so much so that the town of Saint-Yzans no longer used the word "Saint", but simply Izans or Dizant. Children were baptized by their parents or by fugitive priests in hiding, performing their ministry in great peril of their lives, such as the Abbe Savignac, cure of St. Germain d'Esteuil, but kept to themselves a cryptic record of the sacraments administered, yet fearing to draw the families into a compromising situation, not simply for their own martyrdom (which they had accepted) but one also for their parishioners. It is, then, useless to search for baptismal acts during that period.<sup>1</sup>

His act of birth follows in translation from the French. The author's contact in Bordeaux sent him all documents in French, which the author translated with much care, so as to give the correct interpretation of each document.

Jacques Batailley, son of Antoine Batailley and Jeanne Modelleau, his wife, was born at eleven o'clock in the morning on September 10, 1794. His parents are living in the said parish of Yzans, formerly St. Yzans. His father presented the boy to us as his own. The godparents are Jacques Batailley and Madeleine Vinguoy; witnesses, Pierre Pion and Pierre Vigoneau, who declared that they did not know how to sign.

Done at d'Yzeans, formerly St. Yzeans, on September 10, 1794, the second of the French Revolution, one and undivided.<sup>2</sup>

Batailley

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The ordinary manner in which the presentation of the child took place, as in this instance, was the normal practice throughout France. The child was brought to the Mayor or his representative, declared to be male or female and then given a name. Witnesses were always necessary. This particular record of birth gives the impression of an act of baptism where the "godparents" are named, but as mentioned above, it was a rare incident when such mention was made during that turbulent period.

It goes without saying that Antoine Batailley, father of Jacques, Sr., relied on his prowess as a fisherman, as well as that of vineyard keeper. And the young son grew to appreciate the poor, yet humble work which his father had known for years, imbibing to himself the manner in which his countrymen and family lived.

Just a short time later, in 1808, was born in the same area, but in the town of St. Germain d'Esteuil, a girl, destined to be the mother of the subject of this paper. Her name, Jeanne Rambeaud. Her birth record states:

On November 6, 1808, there appeared before me, Jacques Mongin, officer of the Civil State and commune of St. Germain, Arrondissement of Lesparre, Department of Gironde:

the citizen PIERRE RAMBEAUD, farmer of the place called Mengey, who presented to us an infant girl as his own and that of his wife, CATHERINE RABAUT. The child was born today at ten o'clock in the morning and was given the name JEANNE. The presentation and declaration were made in the presence of Jean Fauchey, laborer, and Jeanne Rabaut, Jean Rambeaut, uncle of the child, all residents of the said commune of St. Germain, who declared after the reading of the present act that they did not know how to write to sign.

At St. Germain, November 6, 1808.

Mongin, Public Officer<sub>3</sub>

Jeanne's father was a farmer of St. Germain, and those others listed in the act are laborers. Not one of them could write. This last statement gives us an indication as to the education of the children of the area. Others born in La Gironde would know how to read and write, yet the Batailleys were not so privileged.

On the next day the child was baptized at the local church by Father Savigniac, the pastor. The rigorous and terrifying times of the worst part of the Revolution gave way to Napoleon's rule. Things were a bit more peaceful. The act of baptism was found in the archives of the archbishopric.

On November 6, 1808, I, the undersigned, have baptized a girl, born yesterday of the legitimate marriage between PIERRE RAMBAUT, living in the place called "The Pass" and of CATHERINE RABEIRE. The godparents are Jean Fauchey, a shepherd, living in the same place in this parish, and Jeanne Rabeire, maternal aunt, living and working in this town, who have declared that they could not sign.

Savigniac, Priest<sub>4</sub>

Time seems to pass quickly when one gets older, but to a child or to a young person, a day never seems to come to an end. For Jacques, Sr. adolescence and

young manhood came and a first marriage took place to Anna Brousseau. His wife died without children, no children from a first marriage being mentioned in the documents. But, on October 6, 1832, Jacques married Jeanne Rambeaud, whose first husband, Jean Negrier, had died.

In all French marriages, the civil marriage must precede the religious ceremony. As will be seen in the following civil ceremony, considerable detail is found and presented, so that there can be no error in allowing the contracting parties the right to marry. Hence it was that the following document would give considerable insight into the civil marriage practices in France.

On October 6, 1832, there took place the act of marriage of Jacques Battailley, thirty-eight years old, born at St. Izans on September 10, 1794, widower from a first marriage to Anne Brousseau, carpenter by profession, living in the place of Garramey, commune of St. Germain, department of Gironde, the legitimate son of majority age of Antoine Battailley, farmer, and Jeanne Moduleau, without profession, acting for himself and with the consent of his father and mother, on the one part;

And Jeanne Rambeaud, without profession, twenty-three years old, born at St. Germain on November 6, 1808, widow by a first marriage to Jean Negrier, living in the place of Artiguillon, commune of St. Germain, department of Gironde, the legitimate daughter of majority age of Pierre Rambaud, farmer, and Catherine Rabbin, with whom she is living in the village of Artiguillon, commune of St. Germain, department of Gironde, acting for herself and with the consent of her father and mother, on the other part.

The preliminary acts are extracts from the registers of marriage done at St. Germain on the second and ninth of September of the present year, about which we have received no opposition, and the birth record of Jacques Battailley is an extract taken from the registers of the commune of St. Izans, the birth record of Jeanne Rambaud is an extract from the registers of the commune of St. Germain, the death record of Anne Brousseau is an extract from the registers of the commune of Blaignan, the death record of Jean Negrier is an extract from the registers of the commune of St. Germain, all according to form and conforming to the law, and all of which acts and chapter six of the civil code, the title of marriage and the rights and duties of spouses, were read by me, the public official according to the terms of the law.

The said present spouses have declared that they take each other in marriage, Jeanne Rambaud and Jacques Battailley, in the presence of Arnaud Monge, a merchant of forty-two years of age and Pierre Richard, a blacksmith of thirty-eight years of age, of Guy Courchassier, twenty-eight years old and Pierre Richard, twenty eight years old, witness of majority age and not parents of the spouses, living in the town of St. Germain, which witnesses have declared that they have signed but not the parents and spouses. After which, I, Pierre Tripota, mayor of the commune of St. Germain d'Esteuil, in my function as the public officer of the civil state, have pronounced that in the name of the law the said spouses are united

in marriage and the said spouses declared that, after the reading was made, they did not know how to sign.

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Signed: Monge  
Coucharrier  
Rocard

Berard  
The Mayor, Tripota<sub>5</sub>

Jacques and Jeanne made their home in the village of Artiguillon, a sort of suburb of St. Germain d'Esteuil and would live there for some time. Jacques bought a small plot of ground, about one a half acres and, like most Frenchmen, planted a vineyard and made a garden. He also did carpentry work.

But vineyards and gardens do not a true home make. It takes children. Needless to say, Jacques and Jeanne had several children: Antoine, Jacques, Jean, Marie, Catherine and another Marie, six in all, as will be seen later. However, our concentration will be on the second child, Jacques.

Jacques's birth took place on May 24, 1835, at five o'clock in the morning, making it a full and memorable day in the lives of the parents. The act of birth reads as follows:

On May 24, 1835, at five o'clock in the evening, the record of birth of Jacques Battailley took place. He was born today at five o'clock in the morning in the place of Artiguillon, the legitimate son of Jacques Battailley, carpenter, forty-one years old and Jeanne Rambaud, without profession, twenty-six years old- married together and living in the said place of Artiguillon. The infant's sex was identified as male. The first witness was Jean Richard, laborer, sixty years old, the second Pierre Thomas, also a laborer, sixty-one years old, both witnesses of majority age and living in the said place of Artiguillon, who said that they did not know how to sign. Mr. Jacques Battailley, father of the newly born, according to law, after the reading, told me that he did not know how to sign. Done according to the law by me, Pierre Tripota, Mayor of the commune of St. Germain d'Esteuil in my function as public officer of the civil state.

At St. Germain on the day, month and year as above.

Tripota, Mayor<sub>6</sub>

As was mentioned before, the bad affects of the French Revolution were slowly becoming history and the life of the Catholic Church in France was beginning to flower anew. Thus it was that on the day following his birth Jacques was brought to his parish church and baptized.

On May 25, 1835, I, the undersigned, have baptized a boy, born yesterday, of the legitimate marriage between Jacques Battailley and Jeanne Rambeau, living in the village of Artiguillon, which infant was given the name Jacques. Godparents are Jacques Batailley and Jeanne Rambeau. In faith of which I sign.

Coulonges, Cure<sub>7</sub>

Jacques must have been a somewhat restless young man as he grew toward adolescence. The sea seemed to draw him and keep his attention. His record in the French Maritime service during his early years was an active one, so he probably made it clear to all concerned that his future lay in work on the sea. For this he prepared and prepared well. He was only twelve years old when he enrolled as a cabin boy on the boat Adelina on July 6, 1847. The record in the Roll of Cabin-Boys has the following entries:

JACQUES BATAILLEY

Born May 24, 1835, at St. Germain, the son of Jacques Batailley, carpenter, and Jeanne Rambaut, living at Artiguillon, commune of St. Germain.

Enrolled as cabin-boy on July 6, 1847 (12 years old).

On board at Pauillac on July 6, 1847 for first outing on the Adelina. Landed on December 14, 1847. Embarked again at Pauillac March 23, 1848 on the sloop Theophile Nathalie, on interior navigation (on the rivers only). Disembarked on August 25, 1849. Embarked once again on the brig Hirondelle, for trading. Disembarked on December 14, 1850. Embarked in March, 1851, on the sloop Theophile Nathalie for interior navigation and completed the tour on June 20, 1851.<sup>8</sup>

A good clear description of Jacques is to be found in the Roll of Apprentice Seamen. In this record he is found living in the town of Valeyrac, where he may have found it more convenient to his work. With several small children at home, it was no wonder that such an independent soul as Jacques would live elsewhere. The record follows:

JACQUES BATAILLEY

Born May 24, 1835, at St. Germain, the son of Jacques Batailley, carpenter, and Jeanne Rambaut, living at Artiguillon, Commune of St. Germain.

Description

Height: One meter 60	Nose: large
Hair: chestnut brown	Mouth: medium
Forehead: round	Chin: pointed
Eyebrows: chestnut brown	Face: oval
Eyes: blue	

Living at Valeyrac

Embarked on the trader, La Commission, at Bordeaux on November 10, 1851. Debarked on June 19, 1852.

Embarked on the brig, L'Elise, destined for New Orleans on June 19, 1852.<sup>9</sup>

His first long-term assignment as sailor was to be to the United States. What follows as a result of this trip is somewhat of a surprise after five dedicated years of service to France. However, given the destination of the ship, the

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attraction of the United States and the adventurous spirit of Jacques, one can understand the situation more clearly.

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### JACQUES BATAILLEY

Born May 24, 1835, at St. Germain, the son of Jacques Batailley, carpenter, and Jeanne Rambaut, living at Artiguillon, Commune of St. Germain.

Embarked at Bordeaux on the brig, Elise, on June 19, 1852, for New Orleans. Captain Bessary in charge.

Deserted at the mouth of the Mississippi on September 22, 1852. (The information was obtained at Bordeaux on January 23, 1863.)<sup>10</sup>

No doubt, many seamen still skip ship when they have the opportunity to do so. Jacques took that chance and deserted on September 22, 1852. For some reason, the French investigation was prolonged. Whether they tried to have Jacques extradited is problematical. Probably not. It is conceivable that no one thought to close the case in the French Archives until 1863.

What happened to Jacques during the period 1852-1873? Anyone's guess is as good as the author's. But it would seem logical that he would stay hidden in the still rather strong French City of New Orleans. Friends could be made easily, jobs were available, and, foremost, the United States Government would not concern itself to any great degree with an unknown recently arrived Frenchman. Such must have been the case.

No citizenship papers have been located, but it would seem logical that Jacques became a citizen. Yet, despite the fact that he would remain in his newfound country, he did not keep in close contact with his family in France, as will be seen a bit further on.

On August 18, 1867, Jacques, Sr., died at St. Germain d'Esteuil. His passing is recorded in the register of deaths of the town.

On August 18, 1867, at noon, was recorded the act of death of Jacques Batailley, carpenter, seventy-four years of age, as well as could be ascertained, who died this morning at eight o'clock in the place De La Passe, commune of St. Germain d'Esteuil, born at Garamay in the same commune, living at De La Passe, the legitimate son of Antoine Batailley and Marie Modeleau, deceased, the husband of Jeanne Rambaud, housewife, sixty years old, and living at the same place of De La Passe. The first witness to the death was Jean Chagneau, tailor, fifty-seven years old, the second was Jean Garrabey, no profession, forty-seven years old, witness of majority age living in the town, not parents of the deceased, who said they did not know how to sign.

Done according to the law by me, Jean Durand, assistant mayor of the Commune of St. Germain d'Esteuil, performing the functions as the officer of the civil state by delegation of the Mayor from the date of August 24, 1861.

At St. Germain de'Esteuil, on the day, month and year as above.

Signed: Durand, assistant<sup>11</sup>

The succession of Jacques Batailley, Sr., was opened on February 18, 1868, by Mrs. Batailley and her daughter, Catherine. As can be seen in the proceedings which took place in Lesparre, a town near St. Germain d'Esteuil, the decedent did not leave a great amount of goods to his family. Rather, it was quite modest. The details follow:

#242 - Direct Succession and between the spouses - of Jacques Batailley, who died at St. Germain on August 18, 1867

There appeared Catherine Batailley, gardener of Marsaux, Commune of St. Germain, acting in her own name and as the representative of the co-heirs below:

There also appeared Jeanne Rambaud, widow Batailley, acting in her own name,

Who declared what follows:

Mr. Jacques Batailley, gardener, died intestate at St. Germain on August 8, 1867, leaving the following children as heirs:

Batailley	(Antoine, boat carpenter of Buenos Aires (Jacques, sailor of unknown residence (Jean, sailor of unknown residence (Marie, minor under the care of her mother, Dame Batailley (Catherine (Marie, wife of Jean Cassagne, miller, of Grava, commune of Valeyrac
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Mr. and Mrs. Batailley were married under the regime where marriage settlements included only those acquisitions made during marriage and accrued to the community, following the contract of marriage in the report of Master Chardavoine, notary at Verteuil on August 31, 1832, containing the gift to the survivor of the usufruct available. The contract of marriage contained no other common property.

The succession includes the goods below:

Movable property:

- A bed estimated 30 francs
- A clothes room estimated at 60 francs
- A kitchen battery estimated at 10 francs
- A table estimated at 5 francs
- An armor estimated at 10 francs
- Clothes estimated at 17 francs
- Total 132 francs

Immovable property:

- A house of 2 rooms, a store of wine, a garden at Menagey, valued at 30 francs of revenue
- Seven parcels of land and vines, totalling 65 acres, 12 centiares (1½ acres), a revenue evaluated at 89 francs.
- Total revenue of 119 francs

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Capital	2380 francs
Movable acquisitions	<u>132</u> francs
Total	2512 francs

Subtracting the widow's part of the property,  
there is:

An act from Dubreuil of 13/5/1854 of rent	800 francs
An act from Dubreuil of 8/1/1858 of rent	<u>275</u> francs
Total	1075 francs

Total available	2512 francs
Minus widow's part	<u>1075</u> francs
Balance of community property	1437 francs
Half of succession	718 francs

Fees at 1%	7 francs 20 centimes
$\frac{1}{2}$ Usufruct to the widow	180 francs
Fees at 3%	5 francs 40 centimes

Those appearing in Court (Catherine and Mrs. Batailley)  
have made a sincere declaration of the above under pain of  
law and declare that they could not write to sign.<sup>12</sup>

In his comments to the author, the genealogist in Bordeaux mentions that  
the final amount awarded each child would be 120 francs. In the value of the  
dollar of that period, about twenty-four dollars total.

Tradition in the family is strong that a letter reached the family, after  
Jacques' death, stating that Jacques was an heir to part of his father's estate,  
but, as far as anyone now knows, and as far as the author can ascertain, nothing  
of substantial value was left to Jacques, other than that mentioned above.

Jacques' life in the French community of Louisiana and elsewhere eventually  
led him to the Mississippi Gulf Coast, where, again, his native language would  
serve him well. He had never given up the sea, as will be seen. This kind of  
life had become part and parcel of the man.

It was while visiting the Coast that he met a small, diminutive young lady  
named Marie Jeanne Fontaine. Marie Jeanne, though uneducated in book knowledge,  
like Jacques, was wise for her years. She had descended from several very well-  
known Louisiana colonial families: Ladner, Lafontaine, Bourgeois and Fayard.  
She, like all of her brothers and sisters, was born on the north side of the Back  
Bay of Biloxi, where her father Francois Fontaine had made his home with his wife  
Julienne Ladner. These two pioneers of the North Biloxi area had twelve children.  
From this group descend all of the Fountains of the Gulf Coast. And these number  
in the thousands. Francois had come from France, perhaps as a stowaway in the  
early part of the century, so it would be no wonder that he would gladly give the  
hand of a daughter to a fellow Frenchman. This took place on February 20, 1873,  
in the Church of the Assumption on Back Bay, North Biloxi, a small church that  
had been erected and opened to Catholic worship by Father Henry Georget on  
August 16, 1860. It was, no doubt, a very happy occasion in the life of the  
newly married couple, who would make their home near that of her father's on the  
North Shore of Biloxi Bay. (Church of the Nativity, Biloxi, Bk. 3, Act 288.)



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From what has been said, it would appear that Jacques was familiar with the area, and, in all probability, already had some means of making a living. It is known that he owned two sailing ships or schooners. These were used in the transportation of wood products (logs, charcoal, lumber) to the Old Basin in New Orleans via the Mississippi Sound, Lake Borgne, Lake Pontchartrain and Bayou St. John, a business which would continue till his death.

On December 1, 1876, at four o'clock in the morning Jacques' mother died at St. Germain d'Esteuil. It can fairly safely be guessed that he had had little, if any, correspondence with his immediate family in France. However, there must have been some communication, because of the knowledge in the family of the existence of a letter mailed to Jacques sometime after his death and concerning the inheritance. The account of the death of his mother follows:

On December 1, 1876, at four o'clock in the evening, was recorded the act of death of Jeanne Rambeau, housewife, as well as could be ascertained, who died at 12:30 p.m. in Meynagey, Commune of St. Germain d'Esteuil where she lived, aged seventy years, the widow of Jacques Batailley, born in the commune of St. Germain, the daughter of deceased mother and father. The declaration is made to us by Mr. Bertrand Hosteing, gardener, twenty-eight years old living at Gay, Commune of St. Germain, who is said to be the nephew of the deceased and by Mr. Jean Neau, teacher, thirty-two years old and living in the town of St. Germain, who is said to be not a parent of the deceased.

After the reading of the act, Messrs. Hosteing and Neau signed the present act with me.

Done according to law by me, Jean Videau, assistant mayor of St. Germain, performing the functions as officer of the civil state and delegated by the mayor.

Signed: Videau, Public Officer  
Hosteing  
Neau<sub>13</sub>

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Jacques purchased a tract of land in Harrison County a short time after his marriage to Marie Jeanne. The deed is recorded in Book No. 13, pp. 272-273 in the Register of Deeds of Harrison County, under the date of April 12, 1873, and reads thusly:

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI)  
HARRISON COUNTY )

Know all men by these  
presents, that we,  
Josephine Scherer, John

Scherer, Hellena Scherer and Elizabeth Scherer, all of the county of Harrison and State aforesaid, for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred dollars to them cash in hand paid by Jacques Bataie, of the same county and State, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have bargained, sold and conveyed, and by these presents bargain, sell and convey unto the said Jacques Bataie, his heirs and assigns forever,

All that certain piece or parcel of ground situated in said County and State being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Situated on the West part of the claim of John Ladnier which claim lies in Sections No. 10, No. 15, No. 22, No. 9 and No. 22 in Township No. 7 of Range No. 9 West commencing at the Southwest corner of said claim twenty-five arpents to the north corner, as described in a deed from John B. Ladnier to Joseph Ladner, thence East with the North line one arpent, thence South, parallel with West line to the Bay of Biloxi, thence West with the Bay to the place of beginning, it being the same property sold to John Scherer by deed dated 7 September 1855 and recorded in the Clerk's office on 13 October 1855.

To have and to hold said land to the said James Bataie and his heirs and assigns forever, together with all and singular the tenements and hereditaments thereto belonging or in any way appertaining. And to the said parties of the second part forever warrant and defend the same against all claims whatsoever both at law and equity.

In testimony of which, the parties of the first hereunto put their names and seals this the 2nd day of April A.D. 1873.

Witnesses: John L. Henley	Josephine Scherer
Jno. B. Fountain	John Scherer
	Helena Scherer
	Elizabeth Scherer <sub>14</sub>

The ancestral home was built on this plot and Jacques and Marie Jeanne settled there for the rest of their lives. Their marriage was blessed by the arrival of James (Jacques) on January 24, 1877.<sup>15</sup> Those of us who knew "Mr. Jack," as little Jacques was later known, were familiar with the gentleness of a man who had lived through hard times but held up well under them. For most individuals who knew "Mr. Jack," it was taken for granted that he was an only child. However, his sister, Marie, was born on October 26, 1878.<sup>16</sup> How happy Marie Jeanne must have been to have a boy and a girl! Yet, as God's will would have it, Marie did not live very long, for we know only of her birth. Her untimely death must have been a tragedy for Jacques and Marie Jeanne.

Further tragedy became part of the Batailley home. Jacques, on one of his frequent business trips to New Orleans, must have gotten involved in an altercation with someone and sustained stab wounds in that city. He was treated in New Orleans. But, being of impetuous character, he insisted on returning to Back Bay and his family. It was obvious that the wounds had not healed. Still, he was devoted to his family and insisted on picking up another load of wood products for an additional trip to New Orleans, particularly since this gave him the opportunity to pick up provisions there. While readying his ship for the trip he collapsed, perhaps because of lack of blood or unhealed wounds, on the shore near the old store on the Lorraine Road, which is up the Biloxi River. On hearing the news of his death, several relatives went there by skiff to retrieve the body for burial.

in the Fountain cemetery, where he awaits the resurrection of the just. It seems that Jacques, his son, was eight years old at the time of his father's death, and this would put the death in the year 1885. Most of these details have been gathered from testimony obtained by Mr. Carroll Batia, as recounted to him by Mr. Henry Fayard, an old resident still living in North Biloxi and a son-in-law of "Mr. Jack," the son of Jacques.

Jacques' business must have been good. He owned two ships, or schooners, and carried on a lively trade with the business people of New Orleans. It is presumed here that Marie Jeanne, whose nickname was "Fanny," was able to withstand the tragedy in her life and continue to rear her son. Fanny had learned early that one must adjust to the hardships of life. She was a tiny lady filled with a generous heart and great determination. She smoked a pipe, drove oxen, sewed sails and helped evaporate salt water to gather salt. So, hard work was not foreign to her.

Those were the circumstances of the time when her sister, Annie, died, leaving possibly six children (Casimir, Raymond, Joseph, Oscar, Adline and Marie Antoinette) and a husband. This death took place on January 31, 1891.<sup>17</sup> Fanny could not stand to see those children without a mother and in due time married their father, Raymond Canet, on August 26, 1891.<sup>18</sup> No children seem to have blessed this union. Raymond Canet continued to provide for his family by tonging oysters and catching other seafood, which he sold to the factories or to the local people. His illness was rather lengthy. Death came on March 23, 1908, at Back Bay.<sup>19</sup>

Raymond Canet, one of the best known residents of Seymour (Lazarus), died at 7 a.m. o'clock yesterday at the age of 58 years. He had been sick about two months and his death was not altogether unexpected. He comes from one of the oldest families in this part of the country, the Cannets having settled across the Back Bay several generations ago. Besides a wife, he leaves two daughters, Adeline and Antoinette, and one son, Joseph. The funeral took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the remains being laid to rest in the Fountain cemetery.

Fanny reared her son and the living children of her sister. These children always loved her as their mother. She lived until April 11, 1920, when she died peacefully at her home on Back Bay. The account of her death from the Daily Herald follows.<sup>20</sup>

Mrs. Mary Cannette, aged 73, a native and lifelong resident of Seymour, who was well known by the older residents of that section of the county died last night at 10:30 o'clock at her home near the old Fountain shipyard site. Mrs. Cannette is survived by a brother, Martin Fountain, one son, Jack Batia, besides other relatives. The funeral was held this afternoon with interment in the Fountain burying ground across Back Bay.

Jacques, Jr., married Clothilde Tiblier on March 2, 1898.<sup>21</sup> Their family included several sons and daughters: Lillian, Alphonsine, Edwin, Carroll, Eugene, Violet and Elwood.

This is, then, the human legacy of Jacques Batailley, the adventurous sailor, the man of faith, the hard worker, the devoted family man.

FOOTNOTES

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1. Notes on Jacques Batailley, Sr., and the practices of the French Government during the French Revolution from the author's correspondence with a French genealogist of Bordeaux, France.
2. Registers of Births, Commune of Saint Yzans, Archives Departementales de la Gironde, Cote 4, E 5872.
3. Registers of Births for 1808, Archives Communales de St. Germain d'Esteuil, Gironde #27.
4. Archives of the Archdiocese of Bordeaux, Archives Departementales de la Girone, Cote 2J9 - 42.
5. Registers of Marriages of St. Germain, Archives Communales de St. Germain d'Esteuil, City Hall, St. Germain d'Esteuil.
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